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L2: Entry 4 of 4

File: DWPI

May 9, 1988

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1988-165134

DERWENT-WEEK: 198824

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TITLE: Heat resistant reversible thermochromic material - comprises lead chromium tellurium oxide contg. multi-crystalline substance

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

SHARP KK

SHAF

PRIORITY-DATA: 1986JP-0252442 (October 22, 1986)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO

PUB-DATE

LANGUAGE

PAGES

MAIN-IPC

JP 63103828 A

May 9, 1988

006

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO

APPL-DATE

APPL-NO

DESCRIPTOR

JP63103828A

October 22, 1986

1986JP-0252442

INT-CL (IPC): C01G 37/00; G01K 11/14

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO.: JP63103828A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Material consists of a Pb-Cr-Te oxide-contg. multi crystalline substance of formula $Pb_2Cr_{1-x}Te_xO_5$, where x is above 0 but below 1.

The multi crystalline substance is prepared by mixing a Pb cpd., a Cr cpd., and a Te cpd. to obtain the compsn. ratio required, which is then combusted in air.

ADVANTAGE - The reversible thermochromic material shows better thermochromic properties than Pb_2CrO_5 . The material has a heat-resistant temp. of 650 deg. C, does not fade when irradiated with UV light, and withstands repeated heat cycles.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: HEAT RESISTANCE REVERSE THERMOCHROMIC MATERIAL COMPRISE LEAD CHROMIUM TELLURIUM OXIDE CONTAIN MULTI CRYSTAL SUBSTANCE

DERWENT-CLASS: E31 G05 S03

CPI-CODES: E31-G; G04-B09; G06-F08A;

EPI-CODES: S03-B01X;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M3 *01*

Fragmentation Code

A382 A424 A940 A980 B152 C108 C116 C802 C803 C804

C805 C807 M411 M720 M903 M904 N411 N513 N514 Q337
Q339 R032
Markush Compounds
198824-C5201-P
Registry Numbers
3102R 1678D

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1988-073660

Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N1988-126153

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L16: Entry 5 of 6

File: USPT

Jul 25, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4851282 A

TITLE: Thermochromic particle containing linear material

ABPL:

Thermochromic particle-containing linear material product produced by the process characterized by dipping a core in the form of a monofilament or multifilament into a vinyl chloride resin sol composition having a thermochromic particulate material incorporated therein, the thermochromic particulate material being prepared by enclosing with a high polymer compound an electron-donating chromogenic substance, an electron-accepting substance for the chromogenic substance and a solvent having a boiling point of at least 150.degree. C. and selected from the group consisting of alcohols, amides, esters and azomethines and further covering the resulting product with a different high polymer compound; withdrawing the core from the sol composition; and heating the core to gel the sol composition and cover the core with the gelled composition.

PCPR:

With the process of the invention, the core may be colored with a dye or pigment by a known method and is not limited specifically in thickness. However, when organic fibers or inorganic fibers are used as cores for providing artificial human hair, hair for toys, garments, fishing nets, etc., the desired core thickness or fineness is about 10 to about 3000 denier. On the other hand, very thick cores are usable when electric wires, protective netting or fences and like metal conductors are to be obtained.

PCPR:

Examples of useful high polymer compounds for enclosing the three components first are polyester resin, polyamide resin, epoxy resin, urethane resin, silicone resin, melamine resin, urea resin, phenolic resin, etc. all of which high polymer compounds are thermosetting resins. The three components can be enclosed with one of these compounds by any of known microcapsulation processes such as the interface polymerization process, phase separation precipitation process, orifice process and in-situ process. The thermochromic material is variable in particle size as desired by varying the mode of agitation or the amount of emulsifier or the like.

DEPR:

Toys: stuffed dolls, doll hair, clothes for dolls, emblems, etc.

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L19: Entry 1 of 2

File: USPT

Aug 7, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6270783 B1

TITLE: Cosmetic strips with liquid crystal temperature dependent color change

ABPL:

An adhesive cosmetic strip is provided which includes a flexible water-insoluble substrate, an adhesive composition deposited onto the substrate, a liquid crystal thermochromic substance, and an agent interactive with water to ensure a temperature rise of at least 2.degree. C. in the strip. The thermochromic substance may be impregnated into the substrate or dispersed within the adhesive composition. When applied to the skin, the strip is warmed by a reaction between water and an exothermic or endothermic agent held within the strip. Moisture within the skin or externally applied water penetrates the strip and will react with the agent to cause an increase in temperature. Subsequently this increase in temperature will induce a color change in the thermochromic substance.

BSPR:

The invention concerns cosmetic dermal strips or patches which provide consumers with a color change indicator as a sensorial signal.

BSPR:

Cosmetics are often provided with consumer perceivable sensorial signals. Most common of these signals are fragrances. Pleasing odor is often the single most important attribute inducing re-purchase by a consumer. Other sensorial attributes are also significant in cosmetic chemistry. Skinfeel of a product is highly important. Creams, lotions, gels and pastes often are judged for their efficacy by the tacticity of their feel. Silky, non-residue leaving cosmetics are much preferred over tacky ones, and the consumer may relate those aesthetics to actual pharmacological performance.

BSPR:

Dermal patches or strips have recently become popular as delivery vehicle systems for cosmetic compositions. For instance, WO 98/42303 (Crotty et al.) describes a dry-to-the-touch keratotic plug remover strip. Upon wetting, the strip turns tacky and mobile. This product is placed on the bridge of the nose or other areas of the face requiring keratotic plug removal. Within a short time period, water evaporates from the wetted adhesive forming a dry film. The consumer must then peel the film from the face along with unwanted plugs bonded thereto. Amounts of water applied by the consumer may vary. Drying times are therefore also variable. A sensorial signal would be helpful for the consumer to know when to begin the peel removal.

BSPR:

Other types of sensorial signals have been sought for incorporation into cosmetics. The signals should either provide an independently new effect or complement those which have traditionally been employed.

BSPR:

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide cosmetic products, especially dermal strips or patches with a new sensorial signal.

BSPR:

Still another object of the present invention is to provide cosmetic products, especially dermal strips or patches with a sensorial signal which may augment other sensory or emotive aesthetics of such products.

BSPR:

Yet another object of the present invention is to provide cosmetic products,

especially dermal strips or patches which include a timing mechanism for application, rub-in or removal of the product from a consumer's skin.

BSPR:

An adhesive cosmetic strip is provided for placement on skin which includes:

BSPR:

A further important element of cosmetic strips according to the present invention is that of an adhesive composition deposited onto the substrate. The adhesive may be of the pressure sensitive variety or may be a dry-to-the-touch film whose tactivity is generated by adding a small amount of water at the point of use.

BSPR:

Preservatives can desirably be incorporated into the adhesive compositions to protect against the growth of potentially harmful microorganisms. Suitable preservatives include alkyl esters of para-hydroxybenzoic acid, hydantoin derivatives, propionate salts, and a variety of quaternary ammonium compounds. Cosmetic chemists are familiar with appropriate preservatives and routinely choose them to satisfy the preservative challenge test and to provide product stability. Particularly preferred preservatives are phenoxyethanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, imidazolidinyl urea, sodium dehydroacetate and benzyl alcohol. Preservatives are preferably employed in amounts ranging from about 0.01% to about 2% by weight of the composition.

BSPR:

Emulsifiers may also be incorporated into the cosmetic strips of this invention. These emulsifiers may be anionic, nonionic, cationic, amphoteric and combinations thereof. Useful nonionic type emulsifiers include the C.sub.10 -C.sub.20 fatty alcohol or acid hydrophobes condensed with from 2 to 100 moles of ethylene oxide or propylene oxide per mole of hydrophobe; C.sub.2 -C.sub.10 alkyl substituted phenols condensed with from 2 to 20 moles of alkylene oxide; mono- and di-fatty acid esters of ethylene glycol; fatty acid monoglyceride; sorbitan, mono- and di-C.sub.8 -C.sub.20 fatty acids; block copolymers (ethylene oxide/propylene oxide); and polyoxyethylene sorbitan as well as combinations thereof. Alkyl polyglycosides and saccharide fatty amides (e.g. methyl gluconamides) are also suitable nonionic emulsifiers. Amounts of the emulsifiers may range from about 0.1 to about 30%, preferably from about 0.5 to about 10% by weight of the adhesive composition.

DEPR:

Just prior to use, the dry adhesive side of the resultant cosmetic strip is wetted. Anhydrous silica present in the composition reacts with the water generating a substantial exotherm. This heat transfers to the liquid crystal layer causing a change in color.

CLPR:

1. An adhesive cosmetic strip for placement on skin comprising:

CLPR:

13. A packaged adhesive cosmetic strip for placement on skin comprising:

CLPV:

(B) an adhesive cosmetic strip sealably packaged within the pouch and comprising:

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L20: Entry 3 of 3

File: DWPI

Jun 27, 1991

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1991-208134
DERWENT-WEEK: 199128
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TITLE: Smooth personal cleansing toilet bar - comprises polymeric lyotropic liq. crystals and surfactant

INVENTOR: EL-NOKALY, M; SAUD, A ; ELNOKALY, M

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE

CODE

PROCTER & GAMBLE CO

PROC

PRIORITY-DATA: 1989US-0450703 (December 14, 1989)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO <u>9109106</u> A	June 27, 1991		000	
EP 505435 A1	September 30, 1992	E	033	C11D009/22
EP 505435 A4	October 20, 1993		000	

DESIGNATED-STATES: CA AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE AT BE CH DE DK ES
FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:1.Jnl.Ref; US 4812253 ; US 4820447 ; No-Citns.

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 505435A1	November 16, 1990	1990WO-US06760	
EP 505435A1	November 16, 1990	1991EP-0901064	
EP 505435A1		WO <u>9109106</u>	Based on
EP 505435A4		1991EP-0901064	

INT-CL (IPC): C11D 9/22

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 9109106A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

A smooth personal cleansing toilet bar comprises (i) a polymer which is microscopically distributed in the toilet bar via addn. as polymeric lyotropic liq. crystals selected from cholesteric, nematic and smectic polymeric liq. crystals, or mixts.; and (ii) an effective amt. of surfactant selected from soap, synthetic detergent, and mixts.

The liq. crystals are pref. cholesteric. The bar comprises 5-95% surfactant and 0.1-10% polymer (pref. 10-90% and 0.2-8%, resp.). The toilet bar is a mixt. of (a) fatty acid soap and (b) mild synthetic detergent in a ratio of (a):(b) of 2.5-37:1, pref. 2.5-14:1. The polymer is so well distributed that it is essentially free of macroscopically distributed polymer aggregates.

ADVANTAGE - The polymer is microscopically distributed using a simplified mixing

step to provide toilet bar formulations which are non-gritty.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: SMOOTH PERSON CLEAN TOILET BAR COMPRISE POLYMERISE LYOTROPIC LIQUID
CRYSTAL SURFACTANT

DERWENT-CLASS: A96 D21

CPI-CODES: A09-A02A; A12-V04C; D08-B09A; D11-C01A;

POLYMER-MULTIPUNCH-CODES-AND-KEY-SERIALS:

Key Serials: 0002 0231 1306 3201 1985 1990 2568 2585 2590 2761

Multipunch Codes: 014 034 036 04- 05- 229 231 240 252 255 38- 516 519 531 532
55& 575 583 589 728

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:

CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1991-090296